

THE Organized FARMER

G-35



F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP DAY

LET'S GET THE JOB DONE ON
MONDAY
NOVEMBER 20th

WITH YOUR HELP WE WILL MAKE
30,000 MEMBERS FOR 1962

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GENERAL SCIENCES

XX, No. 11

November, 1961

55th Year

Successful for U.G.G.

Farmer Owned Co-operative in Strong Financial Position



United Grain Growers Limited, as the result of successful operations for the past year, has provided for the following distribution to Shareholder Members and Customers:

Patronage Dividend	\$ 825,000
Class "A" Share Dividend	226,041
Class "B" Share Dividend (Appropriation)	\$ 14,664
TOTAL	\$1,065,705

Total share capital of the Company at July 31st, 1961	\$ 4,814,100
Total shareholders' equity, including reserves and surplus	\$12,197,318
Investment in country and terminal properties, etc.	\$37,545,110
Working capital	\$ 6,897,085

**TOTAL DISTRIBUTION PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS AND
CUSTOMERS SINCE THE COMPANY'S FORMATION
NOW AMOUNTS TO \$21,368,809**

United Grain Growers Ltd.

Add Your Strength To This Farmer Owned Company and
Share In The Benefits of Co-operation.

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED NELSON

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FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada



Co-op Press Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta

Vol. XX November, 1961 No. 11



Ed Nelson

President's Report

The call to convention has gone out. No doubt many of you have studied some of the resolutions that will be before this year's convention. They are varied and touch on nearly every phase of farming today. If some thought has been given to them at the local level, the discussion should be interesting.

It is our hope to have varied and interesting speakers and one or two panels on pertinent topics. We also hope to have the Hon. Mr. Hamilton present to discuss government policy relating to agriculture.

We are quite familiar with two topics today, common market and 50 megaton bombs. The common market may be the way in which our future trading and livelihood will be determined. The 50 megaton bomb may determine whether there is anything left to determine.

It seems to me rather ironic that when we talk of marketing boards and other

types of market controls, we are told that we must not tamper with the free flow of goods on the market. Yet international flow of goods has been controlled in one form or another as long as mankind has had need for international trade. This has resulted in artificial standards and requirements. By this very method, have we sought to create a very high standard of living in those countries most favored by many resources, only to find that when certain internal requirements are met, we cannot increase our standard because we can no longer trade with other nations. This is the lesson the European countries have learned and now wish to overcome by the common market arrangement. It is presently working very well and will eventually establish the **best standard of living that Europe is capable of providing**. When that goal is reached it in turn will become stationary or static the same as individual nations have in the past. It is only when the whole world is established on a **common market** basis that the world will be able to utilize the abundance of its resources to the utmost. It is only the free flow of goods and services all over the world that will give all people an equal opportunity to have the good things in life. It is the withholding of these things by some people that creates the necessity for atomic bombs and the like. It is what creates the need for power and power blocks. The end result is always the same. The block or group with the greatest power, be it bombs, or people, or just natural resources, will always get the gravy. When they get fat enough or lazy enough, somebody always finds some other method of applying power and another shift is in the making.

There is nothing in Christian doctrine that accepts this concept of the way to live, yet we accept it. We accept it to such an extent that we now accept the atomic bomb as inevitable. All we can talk about and think about is survival. Amazingly, even this indicates that we can choose those who are to survive. There is more talk about surviving an atomic blast than of doing anything to prevent it happening, and so, again those with the most power and the money will presumably survive.

All the foregoing sounds pretty contradictory to what I started to say about **marketing boards**. So it is but I hope I have made my point. It is simply this. So long as we live in a world dependent on power for survival the farmers must fight power with power. This being the case, farmers would have a fair chance for survival because they have a very vital product, FOOD. Are we prepared to go to a convention and meet these things and realistically?

LOCALS

Elect your full slate of
Delegates for the

1961 Convention

To be held in Edmonton

December 11 - 15

Make your home at . . .

THE MACDONALD HOTEL

DURING THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE
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December 11 - 15, 1961

FOR THOSE ATTENDING SPECIAL RATES
HAVE BEEN ARRANGED

Room without bath —

1 person \$6.00

2 persons 8.00

Room with bath —

1 person \$ 8.00

2 persons (double bed) 10.00

2 persons (twin beds) 11.00

3 persons 13.50

Insurance on Minors

Many fathers take out insurance on the lives of their children for valid and understandable reasons. If, however, the father dies while such policies are under his control, certain administrative problems can arise in his estate.

In the first place, if the father owned the policy at the time of his death, the cash surrender value would have to be included as an asset of his estate. Secondly, when an estate is to be held for the benefit of a widow or other life tenant, the policy cannot be transferred automatically to the life insured unless directed in the policy or by Will.

A case in point rose recently. The father, during his lifetime, had taken out policies of insurance on the lives of two infant sons. In both policies the father was designated as the applicant and beneficiary and he paid the annual premiums. When the elder boy came of age the father assigned the policy to him. The father overlooked assigning the policy on the life of the younger boy when he came of age. Because of this oversight or neglect the father retained ownership of the policy and its cash surrender value was included as an asset of his estate. The

Will contained no power to return the policy, pay the annual premiums or transfer ownership to the son. As Executor of the estate we were placed in the position of having to accept either the cash surrender value of the policy from the insurance company or ask the son to purchase the policy at the cash surrender value in exchange for transfer of ownership. The son followed this latter course, which seemed to be most unfair especially since circumstances indicated that the father had intended transferring ownership of the policy to him.

Situations of this nature, which arise all too frequently, can be avoided by proper understanding and planning. In providing for the eventual disposition of insurance policies on minor children the following suggestions should be considered:

Appointment of a contingent owner—a practice now being recommended by most insurance companies; (in the Province of Quebec this might involve a special procedure in accordance with the requirement of individual insurance companies);

Direction in a Will to transfer ownership of the policy to the life insured at a specified time with power, if necessary, to pay the annual premi-

ums until the transfer of ownership can be effected.

Insurance policies on the lives of minor children have general appeal because they contain broad privileges and provide coverage at relatively modest rates. We urge readers to review all such existing policies without delay to determine ownership. Such a review, together with a well thought-out plan for final disposition, might help to eliminate estate problems and avoid family misunderstandings.

—Wainwright Star Oct. 18, 1961

O'Henry Finish

A widow visited a spiritualist medium who soon had her in contact with her late husband. It was a tense moment.

"Dear John, are you happy there?"

"Very happy," replied the departed one.

"Happier than when you were with me?"

"Yes, much happier now."

"John, dear, what's Heaven like?"

"I'm not in Heaven, dear!"

* * *

Dumb Blonde

She is vogue on the outside and vague on the inside.



? SHOPPING DAYS TO CHRISTMAS!

Plan Now — Plan Early To Get More For Your Christmas Dollar.

Buy Your Christmas Gifts From U.F.A. Co-op.

Special purchases make possible real savings for you on your Christmas Gift List.

An illustrated catalogue has gone out to secretaries of U.F.A. Co-op Locals and to members of locals. If you didn't get a catalogue, write to the address below. Items listed at amazingly low prices include clocks, radios, binoculars, steam irons, vacuum cleaners, tools, electric razors, to name a few. Check on the fabulous Pianorgan.

Special purchases in quantity enable U.F.A. Co-op to offer these Christmas gift items at exceptionally low prices. You are invited to take advantage of the opportunity to make your Christmas dollar buy more. Items are available at the Farm Supply Centres in Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton and Grande Prairie.

Send mail enquiries to:—

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"FREE ENTERPRISE"?

From Labour Research

Before anybody gets too deep into a campaign to preserve "free enterprise", he might be well advised to stop and ask himself whether the thing exists in Canada. It would be a pity to mount an immense effort to defend something that has long since disappeared.

A very brief examination of the facts suggests that, whatever it may have been in the past, the Canadian economy now is not "a system of free and competitive enterprise", but a mixture, and a very complex mixture. It contains competitive industries, outright monopolies, quasi-monopolies, oligopolies (control by a few firms); private ownership, public ownership, co-operative ownership. It contains a large element of public planning (through prohibitions, subsidies, taxation, special depreciation and depletion allowance, tariffs). It contains a large degree of public control (through the Bank of Canada, the Bank Act, the Board of Transport Commissioners, the Air Transport Board, the Wheat Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Board of Broadcast Governors, the Unemployment Insurance System, the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, provincial Public Utility Commissions, Security Commissions, Labour Commissions, Labour Relations Boards). To call this conglomeration "free and competitive enterprise" is to rob the English language of all meaning.

We are interfering with "free and competitive enterprise" every hour of every day, and we have been interfering with for a very long time. Our protective tariff, which is one of the most pervasive and thorough forms of such interference, is now over 80 years old: the first step towards restoring a system of real "free and competitive enterprise" would be to abolish the tariff. What is more, there is probably not a single firm or organization in the country which has not, at one time or another, asked for more government interference with the economy, in some form or other. There is probably not a single one that is not asking for more government interference in some form or other right now. The present Government has embarked on a whole series of interferences: the Minister of Labour, replying to the Congress brief on February 2, listed nearly a score of them.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

Ask the railways if we live in a "free enterprise" economy: if they can do as they please. Ask the air lines. Ask the banks. Ask the wheat growers. Ask the employers who have to contribute to

unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, and have to recognize unions and bargain with them. Ask the brewers and distillers. Ask the broadcasters. Ask the importers, who have to pay customs duties. Ask the private electricity companies. Ask the bus lines. Ask the ordinary citizen, who must pay for old age pensions, and family allowances, and state hospital insurance. Call from the vasty deep the ghost of Adam Smith, and ask him to take a look at Canada and say whether this is his idea of "a system of free and competitive enterprise". He would either laugh or weep.

It is not only inaccurate to call ours a "free enterprise" economy: it is wholly irrelevant to any of the practical problems that demand solution: getting the unemployed to work, getting our exports up, strengthening our domestic industries against import competition. If this turns out to mean more government interference, then that is what we want; if it turns out to mean less then that is what we want; if it turns out to mean the same amount but a different kind, that is what we want. Of course the maintenance of our free society is paramount. But that is not the same thing as the maintenance, or the re-creation (for that is what it would have to be), of "a system of free and competitive enterprise". The Canadian people are far freer in our present mixed economy than they would be in a mid-nineteenth century, Adam Smith, laissez-faire, Manchester School system of "free enterprise". The particular mix we have now may not be the best. But a mix it is, and a mix it is going to remain. The only real problem that confronts us how to make it a better mix. That could involve getting farther away from Adam Smith, or going back towards him, or both at the same time in different parts of the economy. The only relevant question is not, "Will this give us more free enterprise or more 'socialism'?" but "Will it give us more employment, higher living standards and more real freedom?" If anyone, Government, employers or Labour, puts forward a specific, concrete suggestion, that should be the test. It is just a waste of time to measure the thing against some doctrinaire, abstract theory of "free enterprise".

The "Invisible Hand"?

If we really had "a system of free and competitive enterprise", then most of what the present Government has done, is doing, or is proposing to do, would be superfluous, or worse. In such a system, as Adam Smith himself said, "Every individual, . . . intends only his own gain", but "is led by an invisible

Clipping Irrigated Pasture

Travelling through the country this summer, Dr. D. B. Wilson of the Research Station Forage Crops Section, Lethbridge, remarked on evident neglect of some irrigated pastures and its effect on subsequent yield. It would be a simple matter, he said, to almost double the pasture yield in the cases noted. All that is needed is to mow the pasture in June to rid of the seed stems

Why mowing at this time should have beneficial effect has not been fully explained. It seems, however, that as the seed heads begin to form, an accumulation of hormones occurs at the tip which in some way concentrates energy of the plant on seed formation. While this condition exists leaf formation is at a standstill. To get rid of this accumulation of hormones and encourage new growth consists merely of mowing the stems.

Whether or not this theory is correct, it certainly works well in practice. Where pastures are mown, new growth appears quickly. If stems are not mown little growth occurs after mid-June and pastures yields are about half of what they should be.

In the Lethbridge irrigated pasture mixture containing orchard grass, only one mowing is required if done at the proper time, says Dr. Wilson. In a four-field rotation, the best practice would be not to mow the first field after the first time of grazing but after the second. The other fields should be mown after the first grazing.

The best time to mow is right after the middle of June. If done before, new stem growth may occur. If done after, there will be no stem growth, at least with most of the grasses.

— Science and the Land

hand, to promote" the interest of society. There would be no point even in calling employers and unions together to confer and try to work out joint measures, as the Government did early this year. All the Government could do would be to get out of our way, and let us compete, hammer and tongs, with the single proviso that we must not break each others' heads in the process. Is anyone seriously proposing "Back to laissez-faire"? If so, he should be stuffed and put in the National Museum. Let us be practical, get down to brass tacks, forget about slogans and incantations, fight about real issues, not phantoms. "It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory."

Farmers' Union of Alberta

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BY RULE OF LAW

by ERNEST PAGE

According to a report in the *Globe and Mail*, Chief Justice J. C. McRuer of the Ontario Supreme Court made a telling speech at a luncheon recently. His Lordship said that in the field of international law man still is in a state of barbarism; we know just how barbaric we really are when we realize that even those countries as friendly as Canada and the U.S.A. have no agreement to submit their international disputes to a judicial tribunal without qualification.

"But we need only recall when murder was not a crime against the state, but merely a wrong against the victim that might be avenged by his next-of-kin, to realize that law and order are the products of a civilizing process," he said.

He said that if the English and French speaking nations were to agree to abide by the decisions of an international court — an impression would be created which the other nations could not long resist.

"The scientists have brought their inventions and laid them at the feet of the lawyers. The responsibility rests on the lawyers to create a system of world law and world jurisprudence that will make scientific accomplishments serve rather than destroy mankind."

We agree entirely with His Lordship that mankind will find peace and security only in well-developed and fully-accepted international law, but we don't think that the people of the world have reached the stage in their thinking which will permit the lawyers to bring it about.

It is often said that the people of this or that country do not want war, but we have history to prove that people want war more than they want any available alternative. International law will develop and prevail only as people learn that there are acceptable alternatives; that submission to the rule of law is an enlargement of freedom and not the reverse.

Actually there are only two methods by which a world community of nations can be attained, subjugation by forceful means, or by voluntary acceptance of the rule of law. Force is not really a practical method, for violence creates more of the same.

Co-operative participation teaches how to give ground gracefully in the common good. The member of a co-operative throws in his lot with the other members in accordance with the rules of the association. This is what the people of the world have to learn to do. Admittedly there are vast differences between a world society of nations and a co-operative association. But the basic principles will be the same.

Correspondence Schools

If you want to improve yourself by taking a correspondence school course, you should be careful to select a home study school with a good record and reputation. Thousands of people yearly pay big money to promoters of courses that are useless.

The promoter may do many things to get you to sign on the dotted line:

He may pose as a member of the faculty when he's only a salesman.

He may make impossible promises of high-paying employment upon completion of the course.

He may be enthusiastic about your qualifications when even you and your friends have honest doubts.

He may offer a free aptitude test which he will only pretend to correct.

He will probably try to pressure you into signing a contract before prices rise.

Any one of these sales tricks should be a warning signal. You should investigate before you invest in a correspondence course. Check its standings with your Apprenticeship Board of the Department of Labour; or call the Better Business Bureau. Remember, approximately 600 business, professional and industrial firms in the Edmonton area maintain the Better Business Bureau for your protection.

Edmonton Better Business Bureau



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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

Fooling The Public On Survival

Not a single bomb, nuclear or pre-nuclear, has yet been dropped on any part of North America (except perhaps harmlessly by accident). Other countries, including the U.K., have experienced bombing and know something about the efficacy of shelters.

This undoubtedly explains why the British and the Americans are being told two entirely different stories about the chances of survival in a nuclear war.

U.K. officials and newspapers would be laughed to scorn if they tried to get away with the soft soap and Pollyana nonsense being peddled to the U.S. public on this life-and-death question. They don't try. Harold Watkinson, British Defence Minister, says candidly: "An air raid shelter is not going to be of the slightest use in the next war."

The people of the U.S. are being fed cynical, heartless, and dangerous bunk on the subject.

As if orchestrated by Washington, as they probably were, the U.S. mass circulation media have burst into a chorus about the comforts and amenities of a thermo-nuclear attack. Associated Press sends out interviews with Edward Teller on how exaggerated are public fears. U.S. News and World Report tells how well Hiroshima is getting along.

Life magazine does the biggest job of the lot, announcing that "97% can be saved," prescribing hot tea or a solution of baking soda for radiation sickness, and showing a pretty girl gaily conversing with her beau from one well-stocked thermonuclear dugout to another.

It will be tragic if the American mind is conditioned by this terrible, calamitous stuff to accept nuclear war as tolerable. For the object of all policy should be not to make it tolerable, which can't be done, but to avoid it altogether.

—Financial Post, Oct. 21/61

FARMERS!

Have you seen the

DUETZ

Air Cooled Diesel

TRACTOR

Available only through

C.C.I.L.

Buy your machinery the "Co-op Way"

The "Only Way" to reduce prices.

THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE IMPLEMENTS LIMITED

Grain vs Hay For Wintering Beef Cattle

With good hay at a premium in some of our prairie areas, a preliminary test at the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm will be of interest. Oat straw and hay has been the usual beef cow maintenance ration there, but last fall a straw-grain ration was used and compared.

Livestock Specialist A. Reddon reports that the straw and grain brought the cows through the winter in better condition and also proved the more economical feed of the two. From both groups of 19 cows each, a 100 percent calf crop was obtained.

One of the groups received a ration of two parts oat straw to three parts hay, plus 15,000 international units of Vitamin A per animal per day and free access to mineral mix. The mineral used at Beaverlodge contains bonemeal, limestone and cobalt-iodized loose salt in the ratio of 60:15:25.

Roughage of the second group was oat straw only, but they also received a concentrate allowance of 2 pounds of oats, 2 pounds of barley and 1 pound of legume seed screenings. Mineral mix was supplied and since no green hay was fed, the Vitamin A allowance was increased to 30,000 international units.

Smallest Breed of Dairy Cattle

The smallest breed of cattle in Britain is the Dexter. The cows average some 650 pounds in weight and have a butter-fat average of well over four per cent—third only to that of Jerseys and Guernseys. In spite of their small size a Dexter can yield 400 to 600 gallons of milk

The grain-straw ration also proved effective in the wintering of yearling heifers. Fourteen of these were included in the test with the cows, seven receiving the straw-hay ration and seven the straw-grain. When weighed on May 23, those receiving the straw-hay ration showed an average loss of 100 pounds since the start of the test on November 23. Those receiving the straw-grain ration lost 25 pounds only.

The tests will be continued, but results to date show not only satisfactory maintenance on the straw-grain ration but appreciable savings also. Maintenance outlay for the grain-fed animals stood at 18 cents a day compared with 23 to 25 cents for those on straw-hay. Where legume seed screenings are not available an added pound of grain may be used instead.

—Science and the Land

a year, although cows giving up to double that quantity have been known.

A 650-pound Dexter needs only three-fifths of the food required by the average 1,200-pounds dairy cow, so that nearly twice as many Dexters can be carried on pasture land as animals of larger breeds.

Dexters were originally a hill breed. They are hardy, are said to "eat anything"; and can certainly be kept out of doors all the year round even in the severest winters encountered in Britain. They can live also on pasture so closely grazed that only sheep could otherwise make a living off it. They have one minor advantage also in that they do not poach land during wet weather at such places as gateways.

Dexters have been exported from Britain to Argentina, Australia, The West Indies, Canada, India, Israel, Switzerland, South Africa, Kenya, Japan, the Canary Islands and the United States of America. They have been known for a long time in South Africa, probably as the result of the landing there of milk-producing cows from passenger-carrying vessels.

Dexters are a dual-purpose breed, and crossing with Aberdeen Angus has proved particularly satisfactory.

Can you stand more boring statistics?

Let's look at hog marketing this issue.

From May, 1960, to April, 1961, inclusive, there were 1,614,262 hogs produced and disposed of in Alberta.

Some were sold, the majority were just disposed of.

A.L.C. affiliated Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations accumulated for sale 19% of Alberta production for that period. These hogs are commonly referred to as 'country' hogs.

From producers who bring hogs to Edmonton and Calgary only 7% was received on Public Markets in those cities. When sold these are commonly known as 'yard' hogs.

A.L.C. Co-operative Shipping Association hogs, through competitive sale, established the prices that paid for all other 'country' hogs.

Public markets, through competitive sale, established the prices for all other hogs taken by producers to Edmonton and Calgary.

In other words, 19% of the 'country' hogs and 7% of the 'yard' hogs established prices for the other 74% of the hogs marketed away from competition.

There's terrific duplication in packer procurement of hogs. It's high costing. It's market depressing.

Is it not logical to assume that the producers' selling position can and must be strengthened through sharply increased consignment to Co-operative Shipping Associations and to Public Markets?

Hogs should be SOLD, not just DISPOSED of.

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* IN MANY ROOMS

REFRIGERATED AIR CONDITIONING

New Diesels Popular In Canada

A series of lightweight Japanese diesel engines appears headed for sell-out popularity in its first volume shipments to Canada.

The series—light (two to ten) horsepower engines from Yanmar Diesel Engine Co. Ltd., of Osaka—has sold well in the U.S. but is relatively new to Canada.

Simson-Maxwell, Vancouver diesel specialists, brought in 48 units early in July after being appointed exclusive western, and first Canadian, distributors.

"They're versatile, and the lightest diesel engines made anywhere," says John A. Bryneelsen, vice-president and sales manager. "We showed samples at the Vancouver boat show in February and created so much interest that we had to stop showing or advertising the line until we could import enough stock. Nothing similar is produced in North America."

He noticed a story about Yanmars in a trade journal and immediately recognized them as the product the company had been seeking to "fill a gap" in its line of diesel products. President R. Q. Maxwell visited the Osaka factories in April to conclude the distributorship agreement.

Simson-Maxwell is stocking a complete line of parts and establishing distribution centres in various company offices to serve the west to the Lakehead. Dealers will be appointed later as the company gains more experience with the line.

Both air- and water-cooled models are included in the line. Applications include use on agricultural machinery, on pumps, compressors and generators, on construction machinery and for marine propulsion and a wide variety of marine

O.P.P.A. Meeting

The Ontario Poultry Producers Association called a meeting of country poultry producer representatives on September 29 in Toronto to discuss progress to date on an orderly marketing system for eggs.

About 50 producer representatives attended the meeting and were given the principle of operation of a teletype communications sales system, which has been under study by the Association for the past three months. Although the actual details and mechanics of the system may differ from the teletype sales program established for Ontario produced hogs, the principle is similar. That is, communicating available supplies from across Ontario to a central sales office from where the product would be sold.

The producers at the meeting recommended that the Ontario Poultry Producers Association continue its studies of the teletype method and prepare a complete and detailed plan for the next general meeting of producers.

auxiliary-power uses, including and 18-foot pleasure craft now under construction.

Yanmar makes a complete range of diesels from two to 1,000 horsepower in 100 different models, but Simson-Maxwell will only handle the two to 10 horsepower range.

Currently, the company is adopting the controls for a twin-diesel electric installation at a B.C. Telephone Co. micro-wave relay station on Vancouver Island.

Each unit will generate 1,000 watts and will be the smallest diesel generating units ever built, Mr. Bryneelsen says. Only one will operate at a time, with one as stand-by, in the fully automatic, unattended, station.

—The New Japan.

Let's Control Costs!

There are two basic facts everyone must admit:

- 1) The cost of merchandise to consumers has generally been going up, and
- 2) it is the consumer who ultimately pays all costs of doing business.

More and more, it becomes clear that it is not enough for consumers to be returned any surpluses arising between themselves and the retailing or wholesaling operations. For the road from basic raw materials to products in the warehouse is long, and it is often filled with many unnecessary potholes of expense.

Contributing to increased consumer costs is a competition waged between manufacturers for the attention of the wholesale and retail business. Unless these will stock the goods, there is little chance they will be sold.

This competition, hidden from the view of the consumers, often involves personal considerations such as; large cash awards, expense-paid trips, merchandise, and other prizes. Although the consumer, in the long run, foots the bill, he cannot qualify.

You Have Been Selected

You have been selected! Selected for what? — to be the next sucker, perhaps. Be extremely cautious of any salesman who uses the approach that you are somebody special. If he says YOU HAVE BEEN SELECTED to receive an advertising offer, a preferred discount, or a free gift, don't you believe it. Slick operators know that people fall for that type of flattery every day, and have perfected it into a sales talk that melts resistance and dissolves caution. He has likely used the same line on all of your neighbours.

—Better Business Bureau

THE VOICE OF AGRICULTURE

**YOUR F.U.A. RADIO
BROADCAST**
on the air

Monday through Friday

THROUGH THE KINDNESS
OF THE
FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS



CKSA — LLOYDMINSTER

Dial 1150 — 6:55 a.m.

FIRST WITH FARM NEWS COVERAGE

CFCW — CAMROSE

Dial 790 — 6:55 p.m.

"ALBERTA'S FARM STATION"

CHEC — LETHBRIDGE

Dial 1090 — 6:45 a.m.

CKYL — PEACE RIVER

Radio 63 — 7:30 p.m.

SERVING THE ENTIRE PEACE COUNTRY

CJDC — DAWSON CREEK

Dial 1350 — 7:15 a.m.

CHFA — EDMONTON

En François

Dial 680 — 12:45 p.m.

"Journal Agricole Lundi a Vendredi incl."

Commentateur — Tharcis Forestier

OCTOBER 4 — "As long as everything is going fairly well, most people are free enterprisers. They tell you all about the value of competition, which is true only up to a point, and they tell you that they are quite capable of operating their business without any help or interference from anyone. But, let times change, so that their business is in trouble, then one of two things happens. The first thing is usually that they seek government aid, and this, of course, is a complete denial of the principles of free enterprise. Under free enterprise, you seek no help from anyone. The second thing that often happens is that certain groups in each industry seek to establish some kind of a monopoly, or enter into some kind of a price control system, which removes competition and therefore is also a denial of the principles of free enterprise."

OCTOBER 16 — "I wonder how many farmers know that they are breaking the law when they allow anyone under 16 years of age to drive a tractor on any main or secondary highway. This is the case. A main highway is, of course, one of the highways entirely maintained by the Department of Highways, and which is known by number—highway 2 or 11, or 43, etc. A secondary highway is one which goes through a district and on into the next district or county, as a main traffic route. It is built and maintained by the Municipal District or County, but the government provides a grant to the municipal district for this purpose. Local roads on which it is not at present illegal for boys under 16 years to drive tractors, are those roads which serve only a few local people and provide them with a connection to a district road or highway. Before you let your boy who is not yet 16 take your tractor out on the road, maybe you had better check up and make sure that it is not a district road, or a highway, otherwise you may be in trouble."

OCTOBER 17 — "Because of changes from the production end, as well as from the retail end the farmer must get away from producing a little of everything, and concentrate on producing a lot of one or two things. Our farm management experts say that two lines of production are enough. Wheat and beef, or hogs and milk, or some other combination which the individual farmer may like, are all that one man can effectively manage. We farmers may as well accept this fact."

OCTOBER 23 — "We read, from time to time, in the news, that Canadian farm income is up by several million dollars over a year ago, and this statement is perfectly true. It is also very misleading, because anyone who reads these headlines immediately jumps to the conclusion that Canadian farmers are better off financially than they were a year ago, but this is a long way from the truth. What should be added is how much expenses went up during that same period, and we all know that they are going up steadily. Farmers are actually going behind a little bit each year in most cases because, although they take in more dollars they have less dollars left after the bills are paid."

BILL HARPER — Commentator

Provincial Seed Cleaning Co-operative Association Annual Meeting at O.S.A.

by F. H. NOEL

A rather unique type of conference was held at the Olds School of Agriculture on August 14th and 15th, when the managers or operators as well as representatives from the boards of directors of over 40 municipal seed cleaning co-ops, assembled on Monday morning for a two-day meeting.

Registration was handled by Mr. F. Kisko, U.G.G. fieldman, and the directors and operators went into separate sessions for the first forenoon.

After a few words of welcome by the provincial president Mr. George Ziegler, Vegreville, the delegates proceeded to deal with the various items on the agenda including the election of the two provincial association directors. Both retiring directors Messrs. Geo. Cramton, Daysland, and Alex Paul, Blackie, were re-elected by acclamation.

The present board consists of G. Ziegler, Vegreville, chairman; A. Paul, vice-chairman; G. Cramton, Daysland, secretary-treasurer; H. McLaughlin, Spruce Grove; O. Quist, Marwayne; F. Noel, Okotoks, and A. Pahal, Leduc.

The managers and operators in their separate sessions were welcomed by Mr. Spence Goddard, Supervisor of Special Projects, Provincial Department of Agriculture. Problems were discussed with representatives of the various cleaning equipment manufacturers and seed dressing distributors, as well as problems common to their operation of the plants.

On Monday afternoon and for the balance of the meeting, both groups met together; first to hear an address by the Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, who reported on recent meetings held pertaining to the serious conditions resulting from the drought this past season, but said he felt there was no cause for undue alarm in this province, as there are many areas with fair crops and the governments were prepared to assist in the distribution of feed or seed where necessary.

Next on the program was a discussion period directed by Mr. Floyd F. Griesbach, former director of F.U. & C.D.A. on Director-Management Relations. In summing up Mr. Griesbach stated "What's going on in some co-op boards of directors is more undermining to democracy than is communism. Too often the responsibility of the directors has not been clarified and some are not even sure of the co-operative principles."

CO-OPS IN AFRICA

OTTAWA.—Mwai Kibaki, executive officer of the Kenya African National Union, sees the co-operative movement playing an important role in his nation's growing economy.

The Kenya leader, who is also president of his country's economic planning committee, expressed his strong support for co-ops at a press conference at the Co-operative Union of Canada offices.

The press conference ended a busy day in which he had talks with Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Louis Rasminsky, governor of the Bank of Canada, as well as officials of the Prime Minister's office and the Canada Department of Agriculture.

In reply to questions from the group on how to get people to attend annual meetings, he said, "It is not enough to send a successful financial report; with an inconvenient date, to expect people to attend an annual meeting. We do have in some cases two or three generations of poor meetings behind us, which discourages members to attend."

Mr. A. M. Wilson, Field Crops Commissioner, was on hand to discuss many aspects of policies and operations, and Mr. Goddard reported on a seed survey carried out by municipal field supervisors who found that 78.2% of samples from seed plants were No. 1 seed or better and only 4.4% rejected for weed seeds.

Total amount of seed cleaned through the municipal co-operative seed cleaning plants in the year ending June 30th, 1961 was 7,713,000 bushels and 875,000 bushels were cleaned for dockage, 36% of incoming total was treated with fungicide, and 7.5% for wireworms. Average handling per plant was 209,525 bushels compared to 189,000 bushels the previous year.

There are now 41 plants in operation in the province, from Carmangay near Lethbridge in the south, to Rycroft in the Peace River district; with construction proceeding at several new locations and it is expected that in a few years the need of the province will be filled.

The construction of these municipal seed plants costs approximately \$50,000 for building and equipment which is borne in equal amounts by the provincial government, the municipality or county, and the sale of shares to the co-op members.

Messrs H. McLaughlin, and F. Noel assisted as co-chairmen for the meeting. A vote of thanks was extended to the principal, Mr. J. E. Birdsall and staff of O.S.A. for the accommodation and for their hospitality.

Kenya obtains "internal" independence at the end of the year but matters of defense and external affairs are to remain with the British colonial office.

Mr. Kibaki said his country has some agricultural co-ops, which serve both as credit co-ops and marketing agencies for small farmers.

"The banks won't lend money to the individual farmer whose holdings and crops are small," he explained. "But they will lend to the co-op which, in turn, lends to the individuals. Then, when the product—usually coffee—is marketed, the banks loans are paid off before any income is returned to the members."

He said he favoured co-ops not only for their economic benefits but also for their educational value. It was a good experience for once landless peasants to participate in co-operatives.

He said he has asked Canadian officials for help in educating students from East Africa in Canadian universities. He especially sought training in co-operatives.

"We need to have more undergraduates in colleges," he said. "We can't send our graduates abroad for post-graduate training because we need them at home right now."

He foresaw a federation of the three East African areas—Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Tanganyika obtained independence September 9. Like Kenya, Uganda gets "internal" independence at the end of the year. The three — former German colonies placed under Britain's protection at the end of the First World War — already have a common market and a common currency.

Mr. Kibaki is making plans for a central bank in East Africa and said his talks with Mr. Rasminsky were very helpful.

He also urged more encouragement of student-aid programs, mentioning specifically the Canadian African Student Foundation. The foundation's adviser in Canada, George Mwicigi of Toronto, accompanied Mr. Kibaki to Ottawa.

—Co-op News Letter

Teacher: "Robert, explain what are the functions of the skin."

Bobby: "The chief function of the skin is to keep us from looking raw."

* * *

Miss Jones (after an appendectomy): "Oh, Doctor, will the scar show?"

Doctor: "Not if you're careful."

* * *

"I got a real kick out of kissing Jane last night."

"Any more than usual?"

"Yeah, the old man caught me."

Alberta Wheat Pool Bursaries



Marian Dey



Brian Ekstrom

Bursaries worth up to \$2,500 each have been awarded to Marian Dey of Ardrossan, and Brian Ekstrom of Balzac. These awards are offered each year by the Alberta Wheat Pool to one farm boy or girl in each of the northern and southern halves of the province. They are tenable at the University of Alberta and payable at the rate of \$500 a year.

Sixteen-year-old Marian Dey entered the Faculty of Education and intends to teach after obtaining her Bachelor of Education degree. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dey, she has consistently been an honor student. She completed her high school at the Salisbury School near Edmonton. This summer she

attended the United Nations Seminar at the Banff School of Fine Arts. She has been active in CGIT and choir work, various sports and plays the piano well.

Brian Ekstrom, 18, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nolan Ekstrom of Balzac, entered the Faculty of Commerce to obtain his Bachelor of Commerce degree. Upon graduation he hopes to article to become a chartered accountant. Brian graduated with honors standing from the Kathryn High School this summer. He has been a 4-H Calf Club member for eight years and has been active in hockey, basketball and track.

THE WAY I SEE IT

by LAURENCE EASTERBROOK

Could it be that we are hearing the first rumblings of a Peasants' Revolt in western Europe? French farmers, driven to desperation, have become engaged in forceful forms of protest that almost amounted to civil war. Even more significant, perhaps was the rebellion of the Danish farmers, those darlings of the British economists, who blew quite a number of gaffs when they declared that they could not suffer economic hardships any longer.

Grievances that are ignored feed upon themselves and fester like germs. Because farmers and their men are interested in their job and do not go on strike, the politicians think they can go on for ever getting away with it.

If I were a politician who knew what was going on, I think I would be aware that the tension over these outrageous dumpings is in danger of becoming the flashpoint to spark off dissatisfaction with the whole approach to farming. It is the grievance that makes us think of deeper grievances and I have been impressed lately by how many people seem to be getting that way. It is not only imports.

We are sick of having the subsidies to keep food cheap for industrialists thrown in our faces: sick of seeing other incomes rise while ours are reduced: sick of unskilled men being paid £10 a week to sweep factory floors, watch boiler fires or make tea for their mates, while our own highly skilled men average only £9 basic. Because of low wages we even have to subsidise our men's rents. Why the blazes should we? So one might go on.

Square Deal

I feel pretty hotly about this. I am all for an agricultural revolution to give us a square deal again. But revolutions don't succeed without an ideal behind them. Without that, they peter out in

ineffectual bellyaching. There is no substitute for imagination, and if past form is anything to go on, it would be quite useless to look for that anywhere except among ourselves. I believe in the ordinary chap, and am almost tempted to think that it is only when he becomes not ordinary that one should begin to be dubious about him. To get the ordinary chap on the move, you have got to set an ideal before him, something that is bigger than himself, bigger than his job, worth attaining but not easily achieved.

All over the world farmers talk much the same language, however different their tongue, and all over the world they have the same headaches, the same hopes and fears, the same desire to produce the food and feed the human race. Isn't it about time we began to work together to that end instead of cutting one another's throats? There, surely, lies the way to sanity, to peace in the world and to fair deals and fair markets for the farmer. Remember, one person in every three in the world is a food producer.

Twenty years ago, the British Government sent me to the Middle West of America, the only person they had ever sent until then, to talk to Middle Western farmers. I told them: 'You are farmers: so are we.'

IFAP's Struggles

I began with some apprehension. I was quite ready to be summoned home in disgrace. To my surprise, both in America and in Canada, they looked at me in amazement. Why, they said, we have felt like this for years. Why the heck didn't somebody come from Britain and tell us that before? That was twenty years ago. How much have we progressed on such lines since then? IFAP has been formed and has striven valiantly, but with little support from any British Government. I doubt if two people in a thousand in Britain could tell you what IFAP was.

Lord Netherthorpe more than once has tried to get some kind of order into our food trading by proposing forward-looking agreements between us and those who sell food to us. It has always been met with chilly silence from those in authority. But he has seen the vision. He was aware of it when I first knew him as a tough Yorkshire lad on the threshold of his career. He has never faltered in service to this idea, and it was what made him the great leader that he was.

Saviours

Farmers of the world unite! Yes, that's fair enough. But we must know

(Continued on Page 13)

Legal Questionnaire

(Prepared by Mrs. W. C. Taylor)

1. Do you have all family birth and marriage certificates? Where?
2. Do you have a list of all life, fire, personal liability and automobile policies, company, type and amount.
3. Who are beneficiaries of your life insurance? Should they be changed?
4. Do you have copies of your Income Tax returns for the last four years?
5. Do you keep on file bills covering deductions claimed on your returns?
6. Do you employ any persons? Are you responsible for deducting Income Tax?
7. Do you have receipts for all property taxes paid within the last four years?
8. Do you have a safety deposit box? Where is it? Where is the key? Who is authorized to enter the box?
9. Where do you keep your important documents? Is this place safe from fire and theft? Do other persons have access to it?
10. In event of your death or serious incapacity who has complete information on your affairs and a list of your assets and liabilities?
11. Have you made a will?
12. Have you married, re-married or been divorced since you executed your will?
13. Have you acquired any new children or grandchildren since your last will?
14. Have any of the beneficiaries since your last will died?
15. Does your spouse have a will? Death of both in a common accident makes this important.
16. Are the executors and trustees of your last will still alive and capable of serving?
17. Are you protected by car insurance, fire insurance and liability insurance?

what we are uniting for. If it is only to get a 10 per cent import tax, or another million or two at the next Price Review, you can be pretty certain we will remain mostly where we are. But if it is to put the farmer everywhere back in his rightful place, to feed a hungry world and bring more understanding where now there is distrust and fear, well, there is no limit to what could be achieved. It might even come to be said that in feeding the world we have saved the world. And no one knows that better than Jim Netherthorpe.

— British Farmer

Notice to all District 5 Locals

At the October 17th district board meeting the director and members of the board gave some serious thought on how to stimulate interest in the F.U.A. membership drive. A unanimous decision was reached to hold a district banquet in Stony Plain Community Centre on Tuesday, November 14th, at 6:30 p.m., similar to last year's dinner.

Because of the time factor only guests will receive complimentary tickets in the mail. There will be no mailing of tickets to the locals.

The district director, secretary and sub-district directors will have tickets on hand. These officials and the sub-district boards will distribute them in their areas. This can be done at the same

time you contact the canvassers. We hope to see all the foremen and canvassing teams at the dinner, as well as well as all presidents and secretaries of all locals. The dinner is open to any one who wishes to attend. Do get your ticket, because it is imperative for us to know how many will attend. The price of a ticket is \$1.25.

The guest speakers will be Hon. Willmore, Minister of Lands and Forests; Mr. Anders Anderson, F.U.A. Executive; Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, F.W.U.A. President; Gerald Schuler, Jr. F.U.A. Vice-President. For entertainment we have Mr. Ab Douglas, CFRN-TV news editor to talk and show films on his trip to Russia.

To make our second district dinner a success, we need your co-operation. Plan now to attend.

Mrs. Laura Gibeau,
District 5 secretary.

\$1300 IN PRIZES OFFERED BY U.F.A. CO-OP

The U.F.A. Co-operative is providing \$1300.00 to be distributed as prizes to F.U.A. locals who achieve a certain number of Farm Unit Memberships.

To give as many locals as possible a fair chance to benefit in this contest, we divided the locals into 5 categories according to unit membership.

Category	Locals with	1st prize	2nd prize	3rd prize	
1	15 units or less	\$60.00	\$40.00	\$20.00	16 prizes at \$10
2	16 to 30 units	60.00	40.00	20.00	13 prizes at \$10
3	31 to 50 units	60.00	40.00	20.00	10 prizes at \$10
4	51 to 75 units	60.00	40.00	20.00	8 prizes at \$10
5	over 75 units	60.00	40.00	20.00	5 prizes at \$10

In category one, the prizes will be given to the 19 locals getting the highest unit membership over 15. In the remaining categories prizes will be awarded for the greatest increase in unit membership over last year. All membership sent in, whether by letter, elevator agent, canvasser or otherwise will be credited to their respective local and counted in the contest. There are 192 locals in category 1, 165 in category 2, 128 in 3, 110 in 4 and 80 locals in category 5.

In addition to the above \$20.00 will be given to any local who sponsors a new local in an organized area. Also the new local will receive \$10.00 to purchase supplies. By sponsoring, we mean setting up a committee from your local to meet with a few farmers in the area to be organized and discussing with them the desirability of forming a F.U.A. local. If they agree, supply them with the material for carrying out a membership canvass. When 15 farm units or more have been signed, a meeting should be held of the new local to elect officers. The committee from the sponsoring local should attend to give assistance. After the meeting, instruct the secretary to send in the name of the new local with a list of the officers and membership to central office along with the name of the sponsoring local.

NOTE: Prizes will be presented to locals at the annual convention. **Membership returns must be post-marked not later than Wednesday, December 6th** to be entered in the contest. (This is to enable us to tabulate returns for the convention.)

IMPORTANT: Where there are F.W.U.A. or Junior locals in the district, arrangements should be made with the corresponding F.U.A. local for a division of any prize moneys received. This division should be made according to the number of farm units signed up by each.

Hoping your local will enter into the spirit of this contest, and help to make this membership drive one of the best yet.

Yours sincerely,
F.U.A. Membership Committee,
Leonard Hilton, Chairman.

Fallout on the Farm

by MRS. PAUL BELIK

F.W.U.A. Director, District 7.

The eyes of every person in every nation are forced to look at the crisis in the world today. Everyone has that undesirable question in the back of his mind, "When will it happen? What will I do when it does happen?" Only those who are of the category 'It can't happen to me' will ignore the teachings of the governments, communities and individuals who are trying to establish an organized plan for the survival of our nation in the event of nuclear attack. These people are the biggest threat to an unsuccessful Survival Scheme. As everyone knows it only takes one to start a panic. This is why **everyone** should know and be able to follow the "11 STEPS TO SURVIVAL". Make preparations before and be ready to take the right action following an attack.

The Eleven Steps to Survival are:

1. Know the effects of nuclear explosions.
2. Know the facts about radioactive fallout.
3. Know the warning signals and have a battery-powered radio.
4. Have some shelter to go to.
5. Have 14 days emergency supplies in the shelter.
6. Know how to prevent and fight fires.
7. Know first aid and home nursing.
8. Know emergency cleanliness.
9. Know how to get rid of radioactive dust.
10. Know your municipal emergency plans.
11. Have a plan for your family and yourself.

A nuclear explosion releases vast amounts of energy in three forms; (a) light and heat; (b) Blast; (c) Radiation. The effects depend on whether the weapon is exploded high in the air, or near the ground. An air blast usually produces most fire, blast and damage, while a ground burst results in a big crater and more radioactive fallout. Light and heat can cause temporary blindness and eye injury can result from the glare if eyes are not shielded. Fires can be started miles away from the explosion. Many are caused when the light comes through the windows and sets fire to curtains, paper, clothing, furniture, etc. Also the buildings can catch fire. Bad burns of sunburn type can result to exposed skin, more likely to be more serious through an air ex-

plosion on a clear day. Fog haze and smoke reduce the seriousness. The time between the flash and the blast gives you time to seek shelter. Keep low in the event of flying objects. A nuclear explosion causes both immediate radiation and residual radiation. Immediate radiation is given off at the time of the explosion and is dangerous only within the near vicinity of the explosion. Residual radiation is given off by the radioactive particles left as "fallout" after the explosion.

Fallout is what settles out of the cloud of deadly radioactive dust. It is caused when millions of tons of pulverized earth, stones, buildings and other materials are drawn up into the fireball and become radioactive. The particles give rays that may injure or kill humans and animals. Some of the particles may burn the skin; others may get into the body and cause internal damage. The fallout is odorless and may be visible, or invisible; the rays can only be detected with special instruments. The longer after the burst the less radioactive the particles are. Radioactive strontium gives off harmful rays for many years.

Many common materials give excellent protection. These include (a) 16 inches of solid brick, (b) 16 inches of hollow concrete blocks filled with mortar or sand, (c) 2 feet of packed earth or 3 feet of loose earth, (d) 5 inches of steel, (e) 3 inches of lead, (f) 3 feet of water. The safest protection in case of fallout is a Fallout Shelter.

Everyone should know the Warning Signals. The Alert — A steady note on the sirens for three minutes or more means be ready for an attack or fallout from an attack elsewhere. Take Cover — A rising and falling note on the sirens for three minutes or more. All Clear — will be announced only by radio and not by the sirens.

Equip the most protected place you can find for a shelter with 14 days supply of safe food and drinking water. Keep a supply of clothing, books, and other equipment for life in the shelter. Plan an emergency supply of water for washing, install a chemical toilet and provide means of disposal.

Know how to fight fires and be prepared to deal with injuries. Courses in First Aid and Home Nursing are available and should be taken whenever offered. Soap is the best disinfectant and a supply should be kept for personal decontamination.

Have a shelter built in the barn and repair all cracks which dust can get through. Keep gutters repaired so that if rain occurs after the fallout some of the fallout can be carried away from the

house and barns. Keep your machinery, vehicles and tractors under cover.

If the house is of light structure or has no basement or cellar place your shelter behind walls of sacked grain, baled hay, bags of feed, etc., in the centre of your barn.

Stay in your shelter until informed over the radio that it is safe to go out. If you have to venture outside keep fallout off your skin and clothes by wearing a hat, muffler and gloves, and by tying overalls at the wrists and ankles. Wash thoroughly and change clothes when you return. Rubber boots and rubber gloves are preferably used for outdoor work with contaminated material.

Fallout affects vegetation and crops and these should not be used if contaminated. After heavy fallout the top soil may have to be plowed under and limed before re-seeding.

Move livestock inside as soon as possible if fallout is expected. They stand a better chance in a barn and other buildings than if not sheltered. They too can receive burns from an explosion and can get "radiation sickness" as well as human beings. Restrict the food for animals as you may need the safe food for dairy animals.

Do not use contaminated livestock products until they have been tested for radioactivity. Cream and milk may be made into butter or cheese and kept to be tested later on.

Clip or wash animals, as much of the radioactivity can be washed off animals.

Symptoms of radiation sickness on animals is irritability, diarrhea, loss of appetite, and apathy. These symptoms appear within a few days of the fallout or may be delayed a week or two, according to the severity of the fallout and the amount swallowed. There is no treatment for radiation sickness in animals; that is why the prevention is so important.

Be prepared for the event of an attack in the winter. This means providing a heating system and storing water where it will not freeze besides storing warmer clothing, etc.

This is only a summary of the knowledge that should be obtained in order to allow for a successful Nuclear War Survival Plan. More information should be obtained by everyone and not only those who are already working on a National Survival Policy. Arouse your own interest in helping the nation and interest others. Remember this is not a game. If you think it is, your own life will be considered as the wild card. Do not take this risk. Know your civil defence in case of an Emergency.

F.W.U.A. President's Report

by MRS. C. R. BRAITHWAITE

We have almost completed another year of travel along farm union highway. An interesting trip that has taken us around the detours, through mud holes and finally the paving of real satisfaction.

Farm unions will begin their annual conventions shortly. A good deal of assessing will take place to see where they go from here, on finance, policy, and a National Farm Union.

Agricultural organizations have sprung up like mushrooms after a rain all across Canada. In the fierce pride and jealousy of each group a certain amount of overlapping and ineffectiveness have taken place. All too often when suggestions are made to gather the leaders together to talk about co-ordination of activities, some one resents it, and the suggester is branded as anti this or anti that.

However, since we live in a very real world with very real people let us just review the purpose briefly of our three major groups in agriculture.

First, the Farmers' Union has always been an educational body, gathering and sending out information to its members, so they would be fully informed and able to take a stand on the issues at hand. From this group came the establishment of the Federation of Agriculture where commodity groups were encouraged to organize and analyze their problems then turn them over to the Farm Union for information and finally for policy making.

Then came the great wheat pools and their job was markets and marketing.

Somewhere along the line something has gone wrong and now we need to set up a committee composed of men and women from all province-wide agricultural organizations in Canada to review this situation and get us back in the proper perspective.

One thing for certain is we do not have money, leaders, nor the time for such a hodge podge as we have now. With the membership drive coming up a good many people will be thinking about these things. But let us do more than think and begin now to DO something about it. Events over the last few years give a complete picture of how lawyers, vets, doctors, and other business and professional people are using their money in setting up feed lots, broiler plants, and so on, crowding out the family who want to farm and earn their living on the farm. It is no wonder

our farm women are working out in such large numbers, because gone are the poultry they depended on for their spending money, and also other avenues of income. The professional people guard their profession jealously, by setting standards and licensing. Our profession needs guarding and the time to start is NOW.

I want to congratulate the Edmonton F.W.U.A. local on the very fine Brief they presented to the CBC on television. programs. The brief indicated that a good deal of time, thought and real constructive effort had gone into the compiling of this document. I have no doubt whatever that if more people took the time to do the same, we would eventually rid the airways of the murder and other rot type programs.

The F.W.U.A. have shown real interest in education and have studied the Cameron Commission report in its entirety. We have another job to do in preparing for the Canadian Conference on Education. Following the study of the Cameron Report, we now are to have one-day education conferences in nine centres in Alberta, as follows:— Fairview, Oct. 28; Edson, Nov. 18; Vermilion, Nov. 18; Hanna, Nov. 18; Medicine Hat, Nov. 4; Lethbridge, Nov. 25; or Dec. 2; Calgary, Nov. 4 and Red Deer Nov. 25.

Please watch for further announcements in your area. I do hope every F.W.U.A. and F.U.A. local will be well represented at these meetings. Following the regional conferences a two-day provincial conference will be held. Then in February of 1962 the Canadian conference will be held in Montreal.

Yes, it's a busy time but education and the strength of our farm union go hand in hand, so good luck to all who participate in the membership drive and the education conferences.

FARM FORUM

by MRS. HAZEL BRAITHWAITE

Farm Forum this year is taking a new approach to its programs.

Organizations that are interested in any of the topics are being encouraged to be a listening group for that night and should send the results of their discussion to Mr. Jim McFall, secretary, Farm Forum, 521 Northern Hardware Bldg., 10201 - 104 Street, Edmonton.

The F.W.U.A. have selected two topics for our groups to participate in, the first one is the Farm Family — What's happening to it? How has it changed? This program is on November 20th and Mrs. F. Sissons, our first vice-president, is on the CBC panel.

The next program is February 5th

Regional Education Conferences

The Canadian Conference on Education will be held in March, 1962. Nine regional conferences are being sponsored by the Alberta Education Council, preparatory to a two-day meeting next January, which provincial delegates to the Canadian Conference on Education will attend. These conferences are designed to encourage public interest in the Canadian Conference on Education and to obtain a cross section of opinion and ideas on the nine topics of study of the conference.

Following is the schedule of conferences. It is possible that there may be changes in speakers.

FAIRVIEW — October 28 — Fairview Home and School.

CALGARY — November 4 — "Financing Education."

MEDICINE HAT — November 4 — "Development of Student Potential."

VERMILION — November 18 — "The Citizen in Education."

EDMONTON — November 18, Airlines Hotel — "Research in Education."

HANNA — November 18 — "Development of Student Potential."

RED DEER — November 25, River Glen School — "Education and Employment."

The morning topic at Red Deer will be "Vocational Education in Central Alberta."

EDSON — November 25 — "The Professional Status of Teachers."

LETHBRIDGE — November 25 — "New Development in Society."

on Technical and Vocational Training for farm people.

The Home & School and the Women's Institutes indicated that they are also interested in this program.

What I hope our F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. locals will do, is to have their meetings on those two dates and send their findings in to Mr. McFall.

On the February 5th program I would suggest that our groups contact Home and School and W.I. groups in their areas inviting them to participate in the local meeting.

F.U. and C.D.A. have kindly offered to help us in getting material out to the locals to assist them with the discussions.

I think it would be most valuable to our farm organization if the locals participating in these two broadcasts would make a carbon copy of the report sent to Mr. McFall and send it to Mrs. Frances Hicks, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton. This should give us some excellent guidance in assessing the farm picture.

F.U.A. District 13 Convention Report

A resolution supporting a complete national health insurance plan was unanimously adopted by the 50 delegates attending District 13 convention. It called for a plan under federal government sponsorship, to provide "full medical, surgical, optical, dental and burial facilities at a premium the lowest income group can reasonably afford".

A second resolution which received popular support asked for the retention of Farmers' Day.

The status of the irrigation farmer versus the dry land farmer was illustrated by the delegates from the Eastern Irrigation District by a comparison schedule which indicated that the cost of production per acre on irrigated land is double to that of dry land.

The relationship of the farmer and the lawyer was discussed by a young Medicine Hat lawyer. He advised that farmers accept a business attitude and always enter contracts into land transactions. Every farmer he stated, should have a solicitor and every farmer should have a properly drawn up will.

The delegates were once again enthused with the promotion of the farmers' union by the words of our president, Mr. Ed Nelson. He warned that we are trying to maintain an organization with a membership fee too low for factual maintenance. He suggested that possibly the retention of dividends from the FUA services was the only immediate answer to our financial dilemma. "Stabilization of farm machinery prices might possibly be achieved by the setting up of second-hand farm implement depots," said Mr. Nelson in his discussion on the high and fluctuating cost of farm machinery.

In addition to reporting on FWUA matters Mrs. Braithwaite spoke of the 1962 triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World to be held in Amsterdam and the efforts being made by the FWUA to ensure that two delegates be sent. Mrs. Braithwaite appealed strongly to members to combat discrimination.

The progress of Gold Eye Lake Camp was outlined by Gerald Schuler of the Junior Section. Delegates were urged to "Look to the future!", and to have a share in contributing to this educational project.

Two junior local reported on their activities and Mrs. LaRoyce Swanson reported on the FWUA conference held in Medicine Hat in May.

Officers elected as follows: FUA director—John Muza, Empress; alternate FUA director—T. Stehr, Box 115, Medi-

District 12 Convention

By Mrs. A. Parslow

District 12 F.U.A. Convention was held this year on June 15 in Claresholm. District Director George Loree opened the convention. Rev. Kransie brought a very thought provoking invocation asking us all to never for one moment forget the presence of Jesus Christ our Saviour.

Chairmen for the day were Messrs. Loree, Noel, Land, Versluys.

The District Board took on a new look and all assembled on the platform with one introducing the one next to him, on down the line until all had been accounted for.

Gerald Schuler on behalf of the Junior President very capably presented a report of the good the Junior Camp will do for the Juniors and the great need for more money than has been received to date in order to finish the buildings.

Mrs. House of Arrowwood who has been our Women's Director for 6 years was introduced. She regretted that she had not done as much as she had hoped for the F.W.U.A. even though she has travelled 2,200 miles.

The noon banquet was held in the basement of the United Church after which Mr. Loree introduced Dr. Cornish who brought us good wishes from the town of Claresholm; W. W. Wagler of the Wheat Pool; Frank Burgess of the U.G.G. Miss Helen Harrison of Australia. He then introduced Mr. Ed. Nelson, our Provincial President.

Mr. Nelson feels that if the farmers would work more in unison in all the things which they do that things would be a great deal better for them.

Mr. Versluys of Champion was elected the Director for the coming year over Mr. Noel of Okotoks.

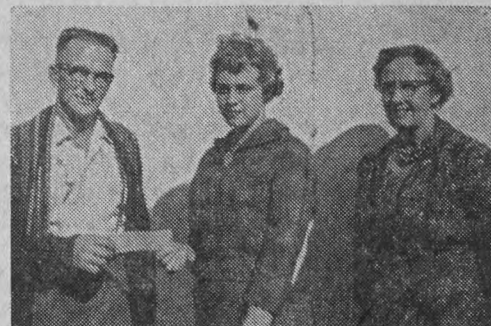
Mr. D. Galbraith was returned as Alternate F.U.A. Director by acclamation.

Mrs. House and Mrs. Pete Richmond of Nanton were named as F.W.U.A. Directors. Mrs. House declined and Mrs.

cine Hat; FWUA director—Mrs. Thelma Duby, Rainier; alt. FWUA director—Mrs. LaRoyce Swanson, Scandia; Junior director—Jim Toole, 737-8th St. S.E. Medicine Hat; alt. Jr. director—Miss Sharon Kuchle, Hussar.

Sub-Directors: Sub-dist. 1—Earl Johnson; Sub-dist. 3—Albert Schindler, Box 61, Brooks; Sub-dist. 6—Marvin Fischer, Hilda, Alphy Johnson, Schuler (alt.); Sub-dist. 7—George Lee, Box 347, Medicine Hat; Sub-dist. 8—Barney Gogolinski, Orion; Secretary—Mrs. Bertie Anderson, Box 327, Medicine Hat.

Lacombe F.U.A. Scholarship



Miss Dianne Stuart was presented recently with a F.U.A. scholarship, by Mr. D. G. Whitney, chairman of the scholarship committee. Also present was Mrs. J. C. Kasha, secretary of the scholarship committee.

This scholarship is for \$300. The candidate must have had an academic standing of not less than 65% average and a pass in all subjects. The candidate repays one third after graduation.

Preference is given to sons or daughters of farmers or former farm families though a town student may be the recipient.

Dianne is 17 years of age, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stuart of Clive. She has taken her education at the Satinwood school and last year took her grade 12 at the Composite School in Red Deer.

Miss Stuart is taking a two-year dental auxiliary course at the University of Alberta. She came down to Lacombe to personally accept the scholarship.

Richmond went in by acclamation.

Mr. Versluys moved a very hearty vote of thanks to both Margaret and George for all their untiring efforts for the movement.

Mrs. May Huddleston of Twin Butte is our new F.W.U.A. Alternate Director.

Mrs. Sissons, 1st Vice-President of the F.W.U.A. for the province was introduced to the convention. She feels very strongly about the keeping of children from driving or riding on any farm machinery till they reach the age of 13. She feels, as Mrs. House does, that the Dower Act is not fair to the women.

There were 26 locals represented by delegates with 97 registration at the convention.

Mr. Loree feels that the fees in the F.U.A. are too low to allow our officials in Head Office to have money to do the things that should be done. He urged all to give the Juniors all the support possible in their camp project.

Sale of Banquet tickets brought in 150.50 while the sale of articles brought in 19.25.

GEORGE CHURCH



After a long eventful life devoted to his family, to his community and his country, George Church died in Calgary on October 19 at the age of 71. No one person in a few short paragraphs could do justice to this man nor measure his contribution to his fellow men. Such an assessment must await the research of the scholar. One can only indicate at this time the scope of his activities.

He was first of all a farmer and highly successful in his chosen field. Wagon Wheel Farm at Balzac was widely known amongst agriculturists. It was his business and his home. It was here that he and his charming wife made all feel welcome with true western hospitality. Neither his home nor his farm was pretentious but they were solid and they had the original touches of a family deeply rooted in the soil. In an earlier time the farm was famous for its Percheron horses which won prizes at all major shows in Canada. In later years the dairy herd was the main enterprise. He was always ready and willing to change with the times and usually he was the first to introduce new ideas and new practices. As a result his farm was not only a modest show place but it was a commercial success.

He was a community worker. No activity large or small found him too busy to lend a hand. He always had time to help his church, the school, or any other worthwhile activity. He was a member of the Calgary Rotary Club, the Shriners, a director of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, and a member of the Stampeder Hockey Committee. His first love was probably the Stampede, the horses, the cowboys, the oldtimers — he loved them all. In the winter it was hockey and many a young man was put back on the road to good citizenship by hockey and George's guidance.

He was a businessman. Under his guidance as president, from 1958 until his death, the U.F.A. Co-op achieved a degree of success that will be a lasting monument to his success. His talents were used by others as well. He was chairman of the Alberta Hail Board, vice-chairman of the Alberta Gas Trunk Line, a director of Canadian Hydrocarbons Limited and the Central Alberta Dairy Pool.

He was a farm leader, being on the board of the United Farmers of Alberta from 1929 until 1945 and president from 1945 until 1948. For many years he was vice-president of the Alberta Federation and director of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. On many occasions he was an official delegate to international meetings, especially the International Federation of Agricultural Producers in which he was especially interested.

In each of his careers as farmer, community leader, businessman and farm leader, he made contributions worthy of remembrance but combining all as he did, his total contribution was remarkable.

His primary interest was in farm organization, not for the sake of organization, but because he had a deep respect for farm people and a genuine interest in their welfare. His importance in this field can only be realized by those who worked with him for it was in the field of counsel and advice that he made his greatest contribution. This was made possible because of the qualities he had as a man and to understand this we must understand something of the man himself.

He was above all else, a happy person. The friendly smile was always there and a little joke to go along with it. It is significant that he could always laugh at himself but he never laughed at anyone else. He was a kindly man, always glad to extend a helping hand to anyone in need and while he would vigorously attack the views of individuals with which he disagreed, he never attacked the individuals. He was a young man right to the end, with a young man's love of new ideas and a young man's vision of the future. He was a man of action — hockey, stamperes, six-horse teams — these things he loved and he carried his love of action to all his activities. In his thinking he was a radical in the true sense of that word. He was not afraid to plow new ground, to discard time-hallowed principles that he thought had outlived their usefulness and to devise new ones to meet new situations. He had faith. Faith in his country, his province, in farming and in his fellow

man. He had a great love of the soil and a genuine respect for and love of farm people. He was a humble man who never sought after honors, the plaudits of the crowd nor leadership itself. This was thrust upon him by those who recognized his talents.

This was the man who brought his integrity, knowledge and vision to the council table of farm organization. This was the man who never lost sight of the real problems of agriculture and who was never afraid to speak for farm people. This was the man that farmers, businessmen and government came to for counsel and advice.

Now the chapter is closed and his work on this earth is done. I like to think that our good Lord has some new country to develop and he needed George to help. His passing has brought an ache to the hearts of farm people and to many others as well. To his immediate family, the heartache is greatest but we know that they would agree that they have been singularly fortunate in having him for a husband and father these many years. We who worked with him, were also fortunate. He was our friend.

The Farmer

Have you lived the life of the farmer,
Begun work with the rising sun?
Have you noted the modest income
That was his when the year was done?

Have you sat in the family circle,
Helped plan the crops for a coming
need,
And noted the hope eternal
That's part of the farmer's creed?

Have you seen him at work in the
furrow,
Shared his joys at the family hearth,
And felt the truth of the saying
That he is the salt of the earth?

Away from the crowded city,
Alone with his flocks and herds,
Refreshed by the winds of heaven
And the music of singing birds?

He finds growth for the soul within him,
Sees life in the o'eturned sod,
And while tilling the crops he has
planted
He humbly walks with his God.

Increasing instability in farm labor, a further decline in the amount of labor required, and rising wages will be the pattern in the future, according to a group of members of the American Farm Economics Association.

Jr. F.U.A. President's Report

Last month I reported on the youth portion of the American Institute of Co-operation, this month I will report on the adult program.

This is very difficult to do as there were so many speakers, each having a wealth of knowledge and information about our farming business. Some examples are: legal developments, corporate structure, livestock order selling, dairy market tactics, co-operative drug marketing, directors responsibilities, transportation, co-operative banking and finance—these are just a few of the topics. It would be impossible to cover all of these in this report. I would like to comment on two speeches that will give you an idea of the general tone of the A.I.C.

The keynote speaker was the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman. Mr. Freeman said in part that the last frontier to be conquered is human relations, and if we do not progress toward the conquest of this frontier with sufficient speed it could well be humanity's last frontier. However, if sufficient progress is made in this field we can look forward to a future of undreamed-of possibilities. Mr. Freeman felt that co-ops should consider the following suggestions.

(1) That co-ops study the problems involved in overall farm legislation and give serious consideration to providing effective support, not only to legislation affecting co-ops, but to legislation directed toward improving agriculture as a whole.

(2) That co-ops should channel some of their public relations efforts in the direction of bringing about greater public understanding of the contributions, and needs, of farmers. Mr. Freeman expressed concern over the vast depth of misunderstanding of farm problems. He felt that there is a need for greater public awareness of how small a portion of the consumer dollar reaches the farmer, of how much of our agricultural research benefits the consumer more than it does the farmer, of the billions charged to agriculture that goes not to American farmers, but to foreign aid. Mr. Freeman felt that it was vital for the general public to know and understand these things, especially since Americans can buy more and better food at less real cost at any time in history.

(3) That co-operatives have a tremendous challenge and opportunity with respect to strengthening the bargaining power of farmers. He felt that co-ops

should further explore the benefits of both vertical and horizontal integration, of processing agricultural commodities, and whether further integration of services provided to farmers would make co-op operatives more effective in strengthening the farmers' bargaining power.

Mr. Freeman then went on to outline some of the road blocks that he felt co-ops are facing. For example, the lack of adequate and accurate information with regard to potential gains, possible difficulties and probable results, to be expected from expansion and integration of co-operative enterprises. Another road block to the expansion of co-ops arises with regard to legal authority. Mr. Freeman stated that there are those who are genuinely concerned with preventing the evils of monopoly, and who fear that farmer co-operatives also threaten to perpetrate the evils of monopoly. Mr. Freeman continued with this statement:

"I suggest further that co-operatives concern themselves, forthrightly and directly, with answers to the charges of monopoly. I know of no co-operative that seeks the right to engage in unfair competition and predatory practices. I also know that genuine misunderstanding about such matters can only be corrected by a complete and honest examination, and presentation, of the facts, and by a positive effort to win a general public recognition of the nature of co-operative enterprise. To this effort the department of agriculture will offer full co-operation."

This is a very brief resume of Mr. Freeman's address. My only wish is that more people could read all of it, since it contained so much about the overall agricultural picture, and also of what the co-ops could and should be doing both at home and in the international field, especially in the new countries.

The other talk that I would like to report to you on was entitled Communism - Capitalism - Co-operation by Raymond W. Miller, past president of the A.I.C. Mr. Miller prefaced his talk with a comparison of Karl Marx and Abraham Lincoln. This may seem odd, but both of these men were trying to do the same thing in a different way. Both of them wanted to relieve the poverty of the ordinary laborer and the farmer of that time. Marx by state ownership, Lincoln by improving the educational standards of all so that everyone would be better equipped to improve their lot.

Mr. Miller went on to enumerate some of advantages, disadvantages and changes that have taken place within the capitalistic ideology. He said that the greatest change was the change to serv-

ice capitalism which of course puts the emphasis on service and not on greed. Mr. Miller said that the growth of service capitalism could very easily be the thing that saves the democratic ideals, whereas the continuation of capitalism for greed would be our down-fall.

Mr. Miller compared a democracy to a chair with four legs, with each leg representing economic democracy, educational democracy, judicial democracy, with these three making possible the fourth, political democracy.

With regard to co-operatives Mr. Miller said that co-ops have presented papers and compiled information in the world's largest library of co-operative literature but have done virtually nothing more than assemble information and use it occasionally for themselves. He recommended that, "We, as members of co-operatives, keep on compiling information but make certain that we alert the powers that be in organizations working with people in the emerging nations that co-operatives are seedbeds of democracy." Mr. Miller put a lot of emphasis on this point. He asked what greater boost could co-ops give to world democracy than to help teach co-operative principle and help to establish co-ops in these new countries. This not only would be an example of democracy in action but would help give these people the economic freedom that is so important in combatting communism.

Mr. Miller's speech brought to an end the 1961 American Institute of Co-operation and I felt that it was a very fitting topic to close the session with.

My overall impression of the A.I.C. was one of wonder, I wondered if there was something similar in Canada, and if not, why not, because here is an institution dedicated to co-operative education and to presenting the facts about co-operatives to the general public. Also to the interchange of ideas and knowledge between all of its members across the U.S.A. I also wondered why there wasn't a larger representation from Canadian co-ops. The only Canadian coop there was the United Co-operatives of Ontario with seven delegates.

I was impressed with the calibre of the speakers, many of whom were the top men from co-ops and universities from across the States. I was also impressed with the quality of the discussions, not only in the adult sessions but in the youth sessions as well.

In closing I would like to say that I felt very privileged to be able to attend the A.I.C. I know that I benefitted personally from the experience and I hope that I can pass on some of this information to the Jr. F.U.A. and the other sponsoring organization.

The Faculty of Agriculture University of Alberta

by GORDON BANTA

More and more farm young people are realizing the need for more education in our technological society. This year in the Faculty of Agriculture the enrolment of freshmen has gone up 30% over last year. But even this increase will not be enough to fill the demand expected in 1965 when these people graduate. Every year more farm young people must get their senior matriculation and go to university if agriculture is going to hold the place it should in our Canadian society.

There is a belief by many that if you take agriculture at university there is just one set course and just a few courses like "manure shovelling 11" and "spud hoeing 20" which they could learn anyway. Another group of people feel that the whole course is so far up in the clouds that it is of no use to practical agriculture. Both groups are badly mistaken. The main courses available are designed to train the young people to be professional agrologists. The areas for specialization include: agriculture economics, animal science, Dairy science, entomology, farm management, genetics, industrial agriculture, plant science and soil science. In many of these areas there are further subdivisions so that there is something available to suit nearly every student's interests. As well as the specialization there is the general pattern which gives several courses in each field for someone who wishes a wide general knowledge of agriculture. But even those who specialize are not left completely ignorant of the other aspects of agriculture, for during the first three years there are required courses which give a general background.

Another aspect of university which is not associated with lectures, exams and fields of specialization, but which is a very important part of university is the personal contact with professors and fellow students. The value of discussion, and of getting other people's ideas is often greatly underestimated. Sinclair Lewis has stated that if he were to go to university again he would join as many clubs as possible and work just hard enough on the required courses to pass so he could remain in university. He felt that he gained more understanding and learning from the people, than from all the books he read. We may not go quite this far but we must not overlook this important part of university.

The opportunities for graduates is increasing every day and right now there are not enough graduates to fill all the

Value of Attending The Annual Convention Of The F.U.A.

by ALAN BEVINGTON,
Junior Director, District 6

The Macdonald Hotel in Edmonton in the early part of December will be the scene of the 1961 annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. This convention, as in the case of all previous annual conventions will be of utmost importance to all the farming population of Alberta.

A large number of rural people will pay considerable attention to what takes place at this convention. A large number of rural people will pay little or no attention. This uninterested group are either non-members or inactive members of the Union. They are largely unaware of what the Union is doing for them and are not aware of the basic issues to come before the convention. It is very unfortunate that we have this unconcerned group in our province. They have been a stumbling block to our union since it was first organized.

The farmers' union is the only media the farmer has for bargaining with the

employment opportunities. The types of work available to graduates is widening every day. Commerce and industry are taking more and more people. At present they take 23% of all the graduates. The federal government takes 19%; farmers and farm managers take 18%, the provincial government takes 12%; universities take 7%; teaching takes 5%; and miscellaneous which includes advertising, press, publicity, public relations, radio, TV, the oil industry and many other businesses which we do not think of as being directly associated with agriculture take 16%.

Fewer young people are able to return to the farms, but there is a great opportunity for people who are willing to take the extra time to get a university education in the fields of agriculture. These fields include agricultural education, research, industry, business services, conservation and communications, and any young farm person can find a very rewarding life in one of the many fields of agriculture.

With these things in mind a young person should plan to continue his or her education as far as possible. Thinking of the future it has been stated that by 1990 there will be built-in-employment and everyone competing for jobs will need to claim some sort of college experience. This means agriculture is going to be in the same position and young people must take action now.

rest of our society. At the annual convention an executive is elected and this executive is given directives by the delegates as to how to carry out the union business for the coming year.

In a democratic country such as ours the majority rules, therefore to have a truly effective union it is essential that every farmer in the province be represented by a delegate. This delegate must know before entering the convention hall, the stand the people he represents wish him to take in dealing with basic issues.

I have heard the F.U.A. annual convention referred to as the farmers' parliament. With this in mind, it is my opinion the real value of attending the F.U.A. convention is participating in our country's democratic process.

The privileges we enjoy in this country do not come about without unceasing effort on the part of a great many people. To maintain and improve our way of life, will require an even greater effort on the part of every citizen of Canada. Attending or being represented, at the F.U.A. convention is one important means by which we can preserve the rights and liberties of not only the rural people of Alberta but of every Canadian citizen.

Korean Hospital

The largest project the Unitarian Service Committee has undertaken in its 17 years of service to underdeveloped countries will soon be completed. It is the 70-bed TB Children's Hospital being built at Mok Po in Korea on the Yellow Sea, in conjunction with the Norwegian-Korean Association. One of the unique features of the vast undertaking is that the hospital will be entirely "hand-made", from the clearing of the land to the carrying of brick and stone for the building proper. No bulldozers scooped the many tons of earth and rock, but human hands using heavy sticks or bare fingers. From early morning to early evening, women carry crates of brick on their backs while men haul stones from a distant quarry. Stones that are too big to go into packing cases are loaded onto a straw mat which is hooked to a pole and transported on the shoulders of two men. When it is completed, the hospital will have 70 beds and a modern out-patient clinic with X-ray equipment. It is the first of its kind to serve an area of one-half million people. Headquarters for the voluntary USC now appealing for \$250,000 is at 78 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Commission Airs Shady Practices Of Oil Companies

(Maritime Co-operator)

The tactics of the major oil companies in pushing their products at a captive market, the Canadian motorist, got a partial airing at a public hearing conducted by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

It followed a seven-year study by the Combines Investigation branch of the justice department which found "clear grounds for concern" in the fashion that the big companies handle their retail outlets at the service-station level.

Two practices were singled out. The oil companies direct lessee operators, and particularly those operators who have arranged mortgages, to handle tires, batteries, lubricants, anti-freeze and other auto accessories from certain suppliers who have paid a commission to the oil companies for the privilege of getting access to the filling-station shelves.

The other practice requires retail outlets to handle only the line of tires, batteries and accessories that the company itself has branded—as in the case

of Imperial Oil Limited — or which companies like British-American Oil Company provide as their wholesalers.

These practices are not contrary to Canadian law, although they now are contrary to United States law. It is the job of the restrictive trade practices commission to determine whether the public interest is adversely affected and the Canadian law should be changed.

From the sworn testimony and submission of retail and wholesale organizations, calling present and former filling-station operators, it was indicated that some unpleasant means of enforcement are used.

Some examples:

Witnesses said they had heard oil-company salesmen threatening station operators with higher rent unless they sold more products on which the companies got commission kickbacks.

They said they knew of cases where the salesmen had suggested that operators remove competing brands of goods, or had done it themselves.

Texaco Canada Limited was shown to have a 24-hour cancellation clause in its lease. The company protested that this was a two-way proposition that the tenant could invoke — but never denied testimony that while no tenant had ever used the 24-hour clause the company had.

Texaco was shown was shown to have two rentals written into some leases — one a maximum and the other a minimum which could be terminated at any time, presumably unless the operator played ball.

A witness for an automotive company, holding two agreements with oil companies, said the commission or kickback raised the price to the consumer. Another witness said he judged motorists paid an average 10 per cent more for service-station commodities than they would if there were no so-called "market-access" agreements with suppliers on which commission was paid.

Imperial, British American, Texaco and Shell oil companies of Canada replied for the industry. The first three bitterly attacked the evidence as hearsay, defamation, wild statements and smears — then declined to call any witnesses themselves.

All four made submissions through legal counsel who dodged cross-examination, arguing that they had supplied information to the preliminary government inquiry for seven years.

Commission chairman C. Rhodes Smith said that he was disappointed at the lack of evidence the hearing produced. He indicated special concern on two main points — some of the leases that filling-

(Continued on Page 22)

F.U.A. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE CONTEST

U.F.A. CO-OP PROVIDING \$1300.00 IN PRIZES

The Membership Committee of the F.U.A. has sent out details of the contest to all Locals.

U.F.A. Co-op has a vital interest in the F.U.A. and hopes this Membership Drive will be most successful. Because U.F.A. Co-op is owned by farmers, it is natural that many of its members are also members of the Farmer's Union of Alberta.

It is the hope of U.F.A. Co-op that this prize contest will help to stimulate the interest of F.U.A. members in getting the biggest sign-up of farmers in this 1961 drive that ever has made been made in the history of the Farmer's Union.

We feel sure that U.F.A. Co-op members in each district will give every assistance to this membership drive.

If you have not heard about the conditions of the contest, ask your F.U.A. local secretary or president to tell you.

We hope that the canvass for members this year will be so complete that no farmer in Alberta will be able to say that he was not asked to join the Farmer's Union of Alberta.

U.F.A. CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED

Your Neighbor's... CAR ACCIDENT Costs YOU Money

**EVERY ACCIDENT SENDS
INSURANCE RATES**

UP

**SAFE DRIVING
KEEPS THEM**

DOWN

Icy Roads are an added Winter Hazard

BE CAREFUL THIS WINTER

CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY

Underwriting your F.U.A. Auto Insurance Pool

Fluoridation

by DR. A. H. LANE

In 1952 the Government of Alberta commissioned the Alberta Research Council to study and report on the use of fluorides in community water supplies to prevent dental caries (decay). The report of the Research Council "in favor of Fluoridation" was received by the Legislative Assembly in 1954. Laws governing fluoridation were passed in 1956 and 1958. Thus we have official assurance in Alberta that fluoridation is safe and sure.

Fluoridation of water supplies is the most practical and effective public health measure yet discovered for the prevention of tooth decay. Dental decay can be prevented best by fluoridated water consumed from infancy; but a militant and misguided minority contrives to fight this forward progress.

Fluoridation is the adjustment of the fluoride content in a water supply up to a desirable level for the prevention of dental decay. Fluoride is a natural substance found in varying degrees in nearly all water and most foods. For generation millions of people have been drinking water that naturally contains fluoride; therefore, fluoridation adds nothing that has not been in water supplies for centuries.

As of January 31st of this year, 1,968 communities, with a combined population of 38.5 million people, were using water to which there had been added small amounts of fluoride. Together with the communities receiving naturally fluoridated water, a total of over 4,000 communities are being provided with the benefits of one of our major breakthroughs in the field of dental health.

Fluoride is not a medicine or a cure-all, but it is an important dietary factor during the time teeth are forming. Years of study and research are required before a health measure, such as this, can be recommended by our proper authorities, with safety. There has been no measure on which more research has been done than on fluoridation. At the present time there is no practical alternative to the fluoridation of water supplies in those areas where the water does not contain approximately one part per million of fluoride, for the gaining of dental health.

The denial of any fundamental or basic civil right or liberty is often mentioned by those who tend to believe it is wrong to be forced to consume fluoride water. This can be best answered by stating that no civil liberty is absolute, any claim to its full recognition must be assessed and weighed against the contrary interests of indi-

RADIOS FOR INDIA

The first link in a chain symbolizing a very real and close relationship between farm people in Canada and India was welded today when Canadian Farm Forums initiated their Radios for India project. The "hands across the seas" project had its beginning when Dr. H. H. Hannam, Chairman of National Farm Radio Forum presented a cheque for \$110 to Mr. J. L. Malhauthra, Acting High Commissioner for India.

The money was raised by the Sutton Junction Farm Forum of Sutton, Quebec and was conveyed to the Chairman by Howard MacDonald of Sutton on behalf of his fellow Forum members.

The money will be used to purchase a specially designed transistorized radio for the Mundama-han Forum in Orissa State, India. This unique project was first envisaged by a Farm Forum group in P.E.I. and it was embraced by Forums from coast to coast.

These rural discussion groups across Canada are now busy raising funds so that they may soon provide additional radios for Indian Farm Forum groups. They are raising their contributions through local benefit programs, auction sales, fashion shows, social evenings and bazaars.

It is hoped that before the current Forum season is ended in Canada in late March, several hundred of these radios will be provided for rural communities in India who need them to obtain the educational and extension programs presented by All-India Radio.

In India, Farm Forums are a major aid to individual development in the rural communities. From a beginning in 1957, there are now 1,800 Forums in several Indian Provinces. The goal for 1965 is 25,000 Farm Forums. Since radios are the key to success, Canada's Farm Forums have taken the initiative in providing them. The Indian groups

viduals denying the claim and the interest in the broadest sense of the community and society. One must assess and balance the interests involved. The group to be immediately benefitted are the children. As a group they are severely handicapped in any initiative for protecting their own health or their own teeth. They depend upon the knowledge of their parents.

An informed and aroused citizenry can see to it that the test is met successfully when the vote is to be registered in your community. It is every citizen's obligation to work for his communities welfare; and in this instance open up new horizons of health and happiness for millions of children.

have reciprocated by offering to return handicrafts made in the village in exchange for the Canadian radios.

It is hoped that each Indian Forum will correspond with the particular Canadian Forum which has supplied it with a radio after the completion of this program.

In presenting the cheque to the acting High Commissioner for India, Dr. Hannam stated that this was a spontaneous gesture of goodwill on the part of Canadian Forums. He said that he had fond hopes that this was just the beginning of much closer relationships and mutual understanding between farm people in Canada and India.

This is a brand new project for National Farm Radio Forum; the discussion groups who have for over 20 years been a powerful force for good in rural Canada. The Radios for India represents a new sphere of action for the groups and they are looking forward to the closer relationships which are sure to follow between the rural communities in the two countries.

COMMISSION (Cont. from Page 20)
station operators sign and also the indication that there are too many filling stations.

When economist Brian Dixon of Queen's University said he thinks the capacity of service stations is not fully utilized, Mr. Smith said it seems a waste of money to build more elaborate ones.

It stood out during the 3½ days that the independent service station has little to fear — he isn't pressured. But the lessee is becoming steadily more numerous as land costs go up.

The company trend is to put up the money to buy the increasingly-costly land in cities and suburbs and then expect a return on both rental and the sales of its branded or recommended accessories on which it gets a kickback. Imperial testified that it has lost money on its station rentals each of the last five years. Hence the pressure on dealers to handle only certain lines.

Witnesses suggested that when a motorist comes to a service station—whose importance is growing—he is somewhat of a captive client. He may pick his choice of gas. In case of repairs or other items, he may have to take the first station that comes along—and then accept the brand the dealer is required to carry.

In the case of tires alone, it was testified, a certain line cost some \$23 wholesale when the same product from the same rubber company under a different tread and name cost \$15 wholesale elsewhere.



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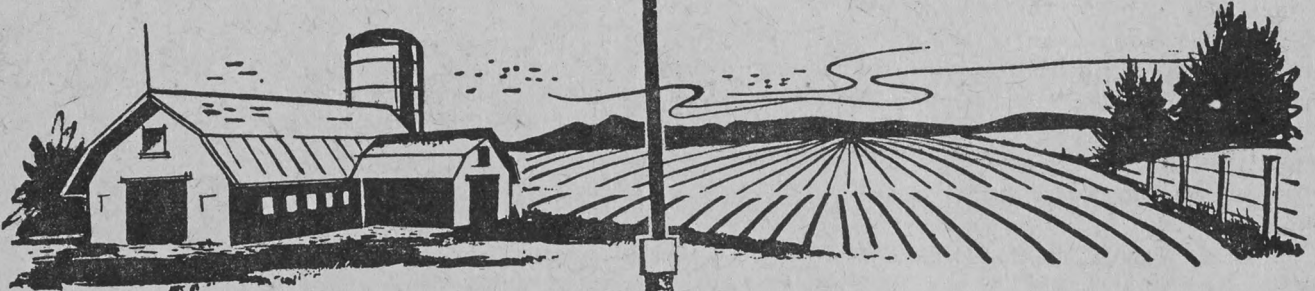
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